### TRICKS OF THE SHOPLIFTERS.

AN INNOCENT MIEN THE CHIEF RELIANCE OF THEM ALL.

A Woman Detective Tells of the Peopthe Many Clever Thieves Who Frequent New York stores The Women and Children Most Adroit and Numerous.

men detectives are employed in most the large dry goods establishments to New York seven years ago she was ably no woman detective in the city who can show a record of efficiency and pluck that will surpass here.

Miss Eltoft is an English girl, a slight, pleasant-faced, keen-eyed little woman ho has not lost her soft English voice even in the excitement and stress of Ameridetective life. No woman shopper look more smilingly, inconsequential harmless than the quietly dressed who wanders idly through the store, but the smiling eyes are quick to spot a character known to be suspicious, or to potice a peculiar movement or manner any one of the hundreds of shoppers who pass in and out of the shop. The English girl was educated in Europe, study ing music under the best masters on the Continent, and finding life a holiday affair until her father moved to Chicago and lost his money there. The daughter tried newspaper work for a few weeks and, accidentally, met a woman detective employed ov one of the Chicago dry goods firms. Miss Eltoft made up her mind that she would be a detective herself. She studied with the woman, during her evenings, for some time. Then she went to the Pinkertons and told them what she wanted. They found her a place and she played understudy to the head detective for two long weeks. At the end of that time she caught a real live pickpocket.

I'll never be so happy again," laughed the detective when she told a SUN reporter about her first capture. "I've arrested many a famous pickpocket since, but have never felt so proud and important as I did that first day. I don't now which was more scared, the pickpocket or I. My krees shock under me and my voice w 1dered up to the top of my head, but I managed to pretend I wasn't nervous. I am pervous sometimes even know, but in a different way. If I've been shadowing some one for a long time and the thing is exciting, my nerves get keyed up tremendously, but I am never frightened, and my heart is never in my mouth as i

As soon as I had had enough experience to feel rather sure of myself, I came to New York, and I found a position at once, in a Sixth avenue house. A woman detective was a new thing in New York shops tive was a new thing in New York shops then, and my employer wasn't at all sure about me, but luck was with me. I went on the floor for the first time at 9 o'clock one morning. At 2 o'clock I had nabbed a professional shoplifter. The work was hard at first, because I was a stranger. I didn't know anything about New York crooks. Now I know, by sight, almost every professional shoplifter or suspicious shopping character, in the town. Still, most of the shop pilfering is done by amateurs now. Shoplifting isn't the graft it was for the professionals. The shops are too well watched and protected and a great many of the old shoplifters have dropped the business and are working other lines. Some of the famous women shoplifters are the business and are working other lines. Some of the famous women shoplifters are dead. Some are in the penitentiary. A great many have gone away because New dead. Some are in the penitentiary. A great many have gone away because New York was too hot for them. But there are plenty of professionals floating around even now. We all know them, but we can't arrest them unless we catch them red handed, see them take the goods from stock, and arrest them with the goods on

\*There are some women whom I've been watching for years. Some day I'll get I suppose it is the John Bull in makes me stick to a thing like

grim death.

"There was Mrs. Lichtfuss. I started after her six years ago. I saw her steal a pocketbook then, but she threw away the book before I could get her. Afterward she was arrested and found with four stolen pocketbooks, but her husband committed suicide when he heard of her discrete and the started and started and the start disgrace and a jury discharged her 'out of sympathy.' She went merrily on, relieving the shopkeepers and shoppers of their property, and I watched her. Finally a little while ago my time came. I caught

her.
"I spent six years on Mary Burke, too.
I had her once when I first came here, but
she cried and told me she stole the thing
she cried and told me she stole the thing so she could get money to buy food for her starving children. I was young and soft-hearted then, and I had recovered the goods, so I let her go. She was arrested later, paid a lawyer \$800 to get her off and furnished \$1,000 bail herself, so I suppose the had improved enough in circumstances to be able to feed those starving children. "The professionals work the sympathy

"The professionals work the sympathy game for all there is in it, and it very often has the desired effect with the shop proprietor. I was easy myself at first. Mary Burke wasn't the only widow with starving children who made a fool of me, and as for the men with doting mothers and frail wives and sick babies, and the women whose husbands would be disgraced and whose children would suffer—why I met them in solid battalions. Soon after I came here, I saw a man take a scarfpin from the jewelry counter. The pin was so small that I was afraid to follow him and tive him a chance to dispose of it, so I sent spoke to the man who was most indignant and denied everything. Meanwhile I drepped into a seat beside him. He didn't know but what I was an ordinary shopper, but I looked him over and saw that the thumb of one hand was folded inside the hand, although the fingers were spread. thumb of one hand was folded inside the hand, although the fingers were spread. I grabbed the hand, like a flash, and turned it over, and there was the pin where any one could see it. The superintendent was angry. We took the man to the office and he begged me to intercede for him—said he had a wife and baby, swore by his dead mother who was the thing he had loved best on earth, that this was his first offence, said he'd pay for the pin. The talk about his mother caught me. I'm foolish over mothers. I told the superintendent I'd go to the mother caught me. I'm foolish over mothers. I told the superintendent I'd go to the man's flat, see if he had a wife and bab y, and get the money if it was thefe. I found the flat and wife and baby and money. The wife seemed frightened and I told her a beautiful tale about the reason her husband sent me for the money. I wanted to spare her feelings. Then I went back to the shop. The superintendent gave the repentant man a beautiful talk. The lears rolled down the erring one's face like tears rolled down the erring one's face like min. You never saw any one more moved. We flattered ourselves we had plucked a ats He was a professional third from the color Oh, one's sympathy gets frayed the edges, in this business. I don't believe

hear now-and yet I am too soft-hearted ca now—and yet am too so that to an ow.

The professional shoplifter is seldom from if he is caught with the goods on m and taken before the superintendent.

Confesses and melts into pathos. He ands to get off easily and not have his eard looked up. In a great majority of less the shop will not prosecute, merely covers the goods, reprimands the thief. I lets him go. But some shopkeepers are principles about the matter. They sleve it is their duty to protect the pathic, and when they catch a thief they investigate is records and statements. If he is an

feesionals are well fixed, and the amateurs are almost all in at least comfortable circumstances. You would be surprised if you could know how many of the shoplifters arrested are persons with decent social connections and position. These cases are always hushed up. If they do get out at all the plea is kieptomania. It have very little patience with that kieptomania. It is only a shelter for the criminal of the upper classes. If the criminal instinct is kieptomania, then call the thieving kieptomania, but call it that in the humbler thief as well as in the influential one. Time after time I've caught women stealing, when they had charge accounts in the store—women who were prominent in church works and the had real steal stealing. store—women who were prominent in church work, and who had social standing. Usually they are very defiant and angry They deny everything, even with the goods on them. One such woman who was caught on them. One such woman who was caught a short time ago swore that the pockethook must have fallen into her open bag when she was looking at the stock, and she was terribly indignant and insulted.

she was looking at the stock, and she was terribly indignant and insulted.

"There are a great many ways of making a 'touch.' One woman whom I arrested always carried a big paper bag full of feather tips or some such light thing. The bag was slit up the back and when the saleswoman was busy the thief would slip small articles in the slit in the bag. Every little while she would go away and unload. In the old days the professionals wore big capes and carried off whole pieces of slik and big boxes of plunder, but capes are under suspicion now. The shoplifters know it and avoid capes, so ordinarily they have to content themselves with small plunder. Still a shoplifter's pocket will hold an astonishing amount of stuff. You know they have immense pockets inside of their skirts—sometimes almost double skirts. The eleverest thing I ever saw in the pocket line was on two women. double skirts. The eleverest thing I ever saw in the pecket line was on two women whom I followed from here through two other shops and finally arrested on the street. They had professional pockets, but the pockets were made of two pieces of cloth, run together with cord passed through eyelet holes. When we nabbed the thieves they had pockets full of plunder from three shops, but on the street they pulled the ends of the cord which hung from their pockets and the cord slipped through the pockets and the cord which hung from their pockets and the cord slipped through the eyelets, allowing the whole bottom of the pockets to open and the contents to scatter on the street. Then the women sturdily disclaimed all knowledge of the articles lying on the sidewalk.

One of the most expert women shop-lifters in the city is known to all of us and yet no one has been able to get her. She

vet no one has been able to get her. She is a charming looking, well dressed woman, and she carries over her arm a pretty black shopping bag. Her lay is opening women's bags and taking their purses, then shutting the bags. She does it in a standing crowd, or she sits down at a counter and works it. If the other woman feels her and takes alarm, she smiles and bows the sweetest apology, and moves her fringed shopping bag out of the way. It was that bag that caught on the other woman's bag. When she comes in here, I follow her through the shop and to the next shop. There I hand her over to the shop detective who shadows her until she is in the next shop. She is shadowed now, every minute she shadows her until she is in the next shop. She is shadowed now, every minute she is in the shopping district, and I don't see how she can make a 'touch' but she must do lt. I almost had her the other day. I followed her to a shop near here and saw her start in to work. I was simply tingling with delight, when the woman she was working felt her and whirled around at her. The old bag excuse was worked.

tingling with delight, when the woman she was working felt her and whirled around at her. The old bag excuse was worked, and I went away sorrowful. She is so expert that she works with gloved hands. That's uncommonly clever, you know. They usually have one hand bare.

"The first-class professionals work the package game a great deal now. A woman wears a close-fitting jacket and skirt that couldn't hide a professional pocket. She looks absolutely respectable, but carries two or three neat packages. She works small articles in between these packages. It takes great skill, but is a successful dodge. I saw a man steal gloves that way not long ago, but just noticed him casually and wasn't sure enough to make an accusation. So I had to let him go, but I watched for him. The very next day he had the nerve to take four pairs of gloves back to the glove counter and ask for a credit on them. He couldn't grounds for arrest. I followed him. He wandered all over the house, went up in the elevator and came down again. I kept out of sight, but watched him. Finally he bought a ten-cent can of salmon with the credit check so as to get the rest of he bought a ten-cent can of salmon with the credit check so as to get the rest of the money. Then, when the salesman's

the credit check so as to get the rest of the money. Then, when the salesman's back was turned, he gave me my chance. Just to keep his hand in, he pocketed a thirty-five-cent can of beef extract. I followed him out of the store and arrested him.

"We never arrest any one in the store. If we did the thief might get off on a technicality, the theft not being actually a theft until the goods have been removed from the building.

"There's another way of getting credit on stolen goods. A thief buys a pocket-book, we'll say, and at the same time steals a duplicate. Then she brings the one back with its check and gets credit on it. She can buy a small article with the credit check and get the rest in cash, so she has the cash and the stolen pocketbook.

"Many shoplifters buy goods and order them sent C. O. D. to imaginary addresses. The moment the customer buys goods, the saleswoman's suspicion is at rest. While she is making out a check the thief makes a touch. Another scheme is to go around loaded with bundles and carrying a purchase ticket conspicuously. That looks businesslike and the purchase ticket quiets any suspicion. A woman will work one purchase ticket for months. I know a number of thieves who always carry them.

"There are more child thieves than you would imagine. I caught three only a few days ago. The oldest was 14. They are often so outrageously clever, too, and have more nerve than the grown-up crooks. Sometimes they steal for older people, more often for themselves. Do you remember the boy and girl thieves who were so successful and supported their parents, but were arrested two years ago? They lived at Greenpoint. One day I went through the clothing department and saw a nice-looking little boy and girl playing about there. I asked about them. The salesman said they were waiting for their mother. I went back two hours later. They were shill there. I watched them. They were having great fun, laughing, chattering and playing tag around the counter. Pretty soon the boy picked out another in a different

the counter. In a few minutes he picked out another in a different place and slid it to the first one.

"He kept it up and piled the goods neatly, all as quick as a flash in the intervals of his play. It was as clever a thing as I ever saw. At last, the little girl, who wore a cape, ran along the counter laughing, slid the bundle under her cape and chased her brother around a counter and down the stairway in the most natural sort of a tag game. I hurried after them. The matron ran out of the toilet room and stopped me for an instant. Those children simply disappeared off the face of the earth. A few days later, they came again and stole a trimmed hat. I caught them that time. They had been supporting parents in idleness over in Greenpoint. The children never broke down; they denied everything all the way through. Even when we separated them and tried to make each think the other had told things, they wouldn't confess a thing. I never saw more consummate acting. No old timer could have been more clever. It stuns me to see how expert children become, how beautifully they lie, and what bluffs they play. We've caught a good many of the little girls who shop for dressmakers and milliners. Poor children' They have lots of opportunity and temptation. For that matter, we've caught well-known milliners and dressmakers themselves. One millinery store, much frequented by theatrical people, was literally stocked and run with stolen goods and one swell dressmaker had to diagorge piece after piece of our silk and chilfon and lace and frimmings.

"Have you ever been attacked by thieves or had vicent experiences with them, asked the reporter.

"Only once. I ran after a man and woman, found them in a saloon, emptying a lifter's

asked the reporter of had violent experiences with them, asked the reporter shows they catch a third they investigate his records and clatements. If he is an cid hand, they prosecute. They are right, think, but it means a lot of trouble and told them they must come with me. They agreed, but on the street, think, but it means a lot of trouble and told the goods, broke away, and the woman grabbed me by the throat and threw me down. I held on as long as I could though I got dreadfully thumped. She got away from me. but I followed her.

and finally, a policeman caught her and ar-rested her for me.

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That was my only real physical tussle.

After I caught Old Mother Hubbard, the famous crook who was 74 years old, and had been a thief for fifty years, I got threatening letters from all over the country. The letters were written in red ink and signed 'Jack the Ripper.' They threatened to do all sorts of things to my bloody carcass, if I prosecuted 'a helpless old woman. I turned them over to my employer. He had some of the New York letters traced to crooks on the East Side. Mother Hubbard was perhaps my most famous catch. She was a bag opener, and had served long terms in Johet, in Boston, and on the Island before I got her

"Black Lena was a noted shoplifter. I trailed around after her by the day, but she is dead now; and Annie Kampf, a Swede

railed around after her by the day, but she is dead now; and Annie Kampf, a Swede who was one of the prettiest, cleverest shoplifters and pickpockets in town, has gone away for a while. She was tried a number of times, but usually got off, though she did go to jail here one—for a bit of a trick, as she said gayly. She was always clever, always game. She knew the detectives of all the stores by sight. If she was in doubt about one, she would go into the store, open her bag, declare she had was in doubt about one, she would go into the store, open her bag, declare she had been robbed, raise a hue and cry, and send for the detective. When he came she looked him over carefully. Then she went to work behind his back. She was the woman with whom the man fell in love while they were both in jail. He sent her a rose as he was led off to execution. She was a charmer, but she became too well known here, so she left. One of these days known here, so she left. One of these days she will come back and be caught. Crooks can disguise their faces, but they can't get rid of their little involuntary tricks of manner and movement. I'd know Annie Kampf anywhere."

#### GOOD-BY, TYRONE COLONY.

A Notable Irish Settlement Extinguished

by the New Bridge. One effect of the demolition of the houses standing on the site of the new York approach to the new East River Bridge is the dispersal of the Tyrone colony, which had been established in the Thirteenth ward, north of the Hook, for more than a generation.

The Tyrone men came from one of the northern counties of Ireland distinguished for the thrift of its inhabitants and the sale fact is due the circumstance that many of

the Tyrone men on their arrival in New York engaged in the sale of fuel, coal and wood, coke and charcoal.

It is by the sale of charcoal that Tyrone men in New York have become best known, and any one who sees in the streets a large black wagon of the same form of construction. tion as the prairie schooners need not study the name and address of the owner very long to ascertain that he is an Irishman, a Tyrone Irishman usually, and hailing from that part of the Thirteenth ward which adjoins the East River, the bounderles which adjoins the Fast River, the bounderies of the Thirteenth ward being Division and Grand streets on the south, Rivington on the north, Norfolk on the west and the East River on the east.

For many years this has been the chief source of the charcoal supply in New York, sold in hars by trayelling venders, but as

sold in bags by travelling venders, but as gas and electricity have been substituted so largely for coal and charcoal for cooking purposes, the demand for charcoal has fallen off. There has been little new im-migration from Tyrone. Many of the old charcoal dealers of the Thirteenth ward colony have retired from the business and the work of the new East River Bridge has completed the extinction of this char-acteristic feature of a New York ward.

#### BULLS, BEARS AND GATOR. They Get On Together All Right in the

New Orleans Board of Trade. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat There are buils and bears in every Board of Trade, but the New Orleans board is, perhaps, the only institution of its kind in the world in which a full-grown alligator has entree to the trading floor. has been a sort of honorary member of the New Orleans Board of Trade for fourteen

to Knew Their Offers—The Pawn-broker's Share in Good Times—Regular Customers and the Casuals.

"These are our best times," said the

awnbroker. He was taking his luncheon, therwise, he said, he would not have time o talk. "People are working and their pockets are filled with money That means that business is good for men in my line. "The general idea is, I know, that people ome to the pawnshop only in hard times. That idea is very erroneous. We do not make money from the woman who pawns her wedding ring, nor from the man who pledges his watch for money to buy food for his family. When people are driven to

such a pass times are hard for us. "If you will tidnk for a minute you will see that this is only logical. Pawnbrokers are in business for the interest on the money they lend. The person who is on his las legs financially is likely to leave his pledge with us until the legal time has expired. and then we have to send it to the auction room to be sold. There is no money for us in that. The law directs that all articles pledged with a pawnbroker shall, if not redeemed, be advertised and sold at public auction. By the time we have paid for the advertisement and settled with the auctioneer there it is not often that our prin-

cipal and interest remain to us net. When times are good and everybody is working and earning his usual wages men will pawn their jewelry because they need

same \$5 we can then let out again, sometimes several times a month. If we let it out three times a month, and that is not an unusually high number, it earns for us in interest the same amount that it would earn if lent for three months. That's where our largest profit comes in.

"Now, when times are hard and people-have to piedge their jewelry or other possessions they do not take them out again in such short time. They need the money.

"The man who pawns his watch for a "The man who pawns his watch for a five-doilar bill because he wants it for pleasure will, if he is hard pressed for cash and does not know when he is going to be able to redeem it, ask as much as possible. When a man asks for \$20 on a watch on which we cannot, with safety, loan more than \$18, we know that he is virtually bidding good-by to his time-piece and that the chances are that we will have to keep it for thirteen months and then advertise it and sell it at auction.

"Nowadays people are pawning their goods for the immediate pleasure they can get from the money and we are able to turn our capital over quickly. Every

of Trade, but the New Orleans board is, perhaps, the only institution of its kind in has settree to the tradice floor. Mare about the has settree to the tradice floor. Mare about the has settree to the tradice floor. The has been a sort of honorary member of the vest. He was a tipy chap, a mere notice when the came into the presented of the read of which the has been a sort of honorary most of the read of which it is the read of the read of the read of the honorary of the honorary of the honorary of the trade of the read of derivant him, and he green the a country box, much have some of freedom, or of association of the read of the trade of the trade of the trade of the state of the alligation in the world as a second of the read of the trade of the trade of the state of the alligation in the world as a second of the read of the trade of the trade of the state of the alligation in the world as a second of the read of the trade of the trade of the state of the alligation in the world of the read of t

so much as a nod being observable by the spectator. A minute was a long time for an article to be on the marked.

After the autetion was concluded and the last piece disponds a the autenost was concluded and the last piece disponds the autenost was concluded and the last piece disponds the autenost was concluded and the state piece disponds the autenost was concluded and the tender ago of it years this boy was on the firing line and under fro. He went to the Philippines with his father and served in various commands into the father's doat in the property of an eyebrow or a twitch of a lip. That is when the bidder does not stand close to me. Just look at my shoe and you will see the marks of one way that bids are made. See how the bidder does not stand close to me. Just look at my shoe and you will see the marks of one way that bids are made. See how the bidder does not stand close to me have indicated their advance on the last price by steeping on my foot. They pinch my arm, nudge my clow, flip a finger against the side of my clair, snap their fliggers softly, stamp as quietly as possible on the floor and give me their bids in a dozen other ways. They are shy always about speaking and letting the others know heir bids until the article has been knowled to be a more clair of the rink of captain. He served to not care who knows it.

"Of course it would be to my interest to have them bid openly, but I have to take what I can get.

"The people you observed that very little actual case, passing and letting the more close to the control of the rink of a passing the amount last lane accounts at the places where they are accustomed to trade. Each man believes that he knows better than any of the others what price should be paid for an article and is arxious that none other shall be guided by his opinion. Hence the simulation of the rinks what price should be paid for an article and is arxious that mount last that are not the sings the amount last last an one-third of its intrinse value. People think that pawnthroker wa

SILENT PAWNSHOP AUCTIONS,

take and bids more than the thing is really worth in the open market.

"Seldom do I allow such a price to be paid. If I did, I would soon lose my customers or make them so shy that the bids would be lower than they are now. It has happened, and one case occurred last week, that I have not only declined a bid that I knew was excessive, but I have now building in China is the German road last week, that I have not only declined a bid that I knew was excessive, but I anybody, but to sell the goods at the best prices that I can get legitimately."

> ADIRONDACK SQUATTERS SUED. Steps Taken to Eviet a Score of Guides From State Lands.

UTICA, Oct. 26.-Steps are being taken o evict the squatters from Adironda lands owned by the State. As a beginning Charles H. Babcock, President of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, has brought ejectment proceedings against twenty or more guides camping or living on or abou Raquette Lake in Hamilton county, and also seeks to recover \$1,000 damages in each case.

In 1885 the Legislature authorized th commission to lease State lands in the squatters who had previously built upon them, and under the terms of the lease the number of squatters increased. Many new buildings were constructed by the guides and their old homes were improved. The new Constitution of 1894 forbade, how ever, the leasing of State lands under any when the leases expired they could to

be renewed and the commission had the option of ejecting the squatters and confiscating their improvements or allowing them to remain until the State needed the lands they occupied for public purposes. Until now the homes of the natives who squatted upon State land have not been interfered with, nor has any action been taken against city people who years ago leaved State lands for camp sites and

working and earning his usual wages men will pawn their jewelry because they need a few dellars for a short time. They figure out that they will be able to redeem it in a few weeks, or perhaps months, and might as well come to us and do business on a business basis as go to their friends and borrow. Such people are our most profitable customers. Their goods are in for only a short time, and they are not usually anxious to get all we will lend on them. This works two ways for our profit.

"We are allowed by law to charge interest on loans at the rate of 3 per cent a month or any fraction thereof for the first six months, and 2 per cent, a month for the second six months. The greater part of the pledges that come to us do not remain for more than a few weeks or, at most, a few months. Usually they are redeemed without regard to the time of month on which they have been pledged.

"For example, take the case of a man who needs 55 for some object and is not willing to wait for his pay day for the money. His brings his watch to a pawnbroker and pledges if for that amount, say on Tuesday. On Saturday night or Mohday he comes back again and redeems his pledge. For the accommodation of less than a week he pays us the full month's interest. That same \$5 we can then let out again, sometimes several times a month. If we let it out three times a month, and that is not an there times a month. If we let it out three times a month, and that is not an another of the street and those property for business purposes. No exclusive hunting or fishing rights were given and the rights of the public very call times a month. If we let it out three times a month, and that is not an another of the contents of the public very and their right to pass upon the land and the terms of the leases prevented the use of the property. The public still had the right to pass upon the land. Relative to the income from these leased. Relative to the income from these leased. Relative to the income from these leased.

The leases did not give exclusive possession to the property. The public still
had the right to pass upon the land
and the terms of the leases prevented the
use of the property for business purposes.
No exclusive hunting or fishing rights
were given and the rights of the public
vere at all times preserved.
Relative to the income from these leased
lands Superintendent of Forests William
F. Fox has said: "If the Forest Commission
had not been prevented from leasing lands

if lent for three months. That's where our largest profit comes in.

"Now, when times are hard and people have to piedge their jewelry or other possessions they do not take them out again in such short time. They need the money, not for pleasure, but for the necessaries of life and have to wait until their luck changes before they can repay the loan. That makes a dull time for us. Not only that, but they want from us all they can get on the article piedged.

"The man who pawes before they are the mans of leases, the lands paying 5 per cent, interest on a valuation of \$20,000 and there would still be 20,000 desirable camp sites left unoccupied. "Many islands through the means of the old leases became worth \$600 an acre, because they paid 5 per cent, interest on such a valuation. But when the new Constitution was adopted, with its forest restrictions and annulnents of leases, the lands paying 5 per cent, interest on a valuation of \$20,000 and there would still be 20,000 desirable camp sites left unoccupied.

"Many islands through the means of the cause they paid 5 per cent, interest on such a valuation of \$20,000 and there would still be 20,000 desirable camp sites left unoccupied.

"Many islands through the receiving an income of \$30,000, and there would still be 20,000 desirable camp sites left unoccupied.

"Many islands through the means of the cause they paid 5 per cent, interest on such a valuation such as a valuation of \$20,000, and there would still be 20,000 desirable camp sites left unoccupied.

"Many islands through the means of the cause they paid 5 per cent, interest on such a valuation of \$20,000, and there would still be 20,000 desirable camp sites left unoccupied. lands paying 5 per cent, interest on a val-uation of \$600 an acre dropped in value to \$10 an acre."

Among the thousands of places occu-pied by squatters, there are about 100 fine

Among the thousands of places occu-pied by squatters, there are about 100 fine places. The owners in some instances have deeds. Years ago when the great forest of northern New York was a will derives broken only by a few settlements native squatters were mainly instrumen-tal in opening the region and they entered into presention of the lands they occupied tal in opening the region and they entered into possession of the lands they occupies through squatter's rights. Some of these rights have been purchased by wealthy Adirondack visitors, desiring to accumulate estates in the region. The legal value of these rights is still to be determined. The suits will be tried at the February term of the Supreme Court in Fulton county.

The Forest, Fis. and Game Commission is considering a proposition to present ed amendment to the State Con

stitution to permit the cutting of ripe timber and the leasing of State lands. It is possible that the next Legislature may be asked to pass such an mendment. The argument will be made that the forest will be much benefited through the removal of the matured trees, which can be sold, and there will be an income from leasing State lands. At present the State derives no revenue from the forest lands and under the present Constitution no trees can be cut nor timber sold which has been obtained on the State lands. Giford Pinch t chief of the Division of Foresty in the Department of Agriculture of the United States, has said in reference to this matter:

"No arg ment is required to show the ultimate absurdity of the provision which directs that many thousands dollars worth of timber shall annually be permitted to rot upon the ground for no other reason than that the machinery of the State for managing its preperty does not command the confidence of the pool le."

A plan has been prepared by Mr. Pinchot at the request of the Forest, Fish and Gome Commission, by which the State gains some revenue from its forests. No action as been taken upon it.

The Fearless Young Ho; Whose Father

Was Gen. Lawton. From the Ecoton Daily Globe. From the Beston Builty Globe.

The Kentucky State Goard numbers among its members the youngest individual that ever douned shoulder straps in the United States Army or who has been under fire in fartle. This person is Carl Manisy Lawton, now but 13 years old, the son of Gen H W. Lawton, who fell at San Matiso while charging a Philippine stronghold across a rice field.

When an officer is found deficient at the school, not penalty is now imposed in certainly would seem that some action should be taken on this. Officers leaving or deficient, go on in the service just the same, and are promoted when the time same, and are promoted when the time School Board.

The Nalve and importance of the finding of the School Board.

of the railroad from Kiao-chau Bay inland have now been completed. It was in February, 1900, that Mr. John Fowler, our Consul at Chefoo, reported that 4,000 armed Chinese had collected on the route of this railroad and declared that they would resist the building of the road and would

fight any German troops sent against them This was the first information the world received of the disorders fomented by the Boxers. A week or two later it was heard that they had devastated a part of western Shantung and had brought great suffering upon many hundreds of Roman Cathol and Protestant Christians. Then came the march to the north and the thrilling events at Pekin which so long commanded the attention of the world.

During the height of the trouble all work on this railroad across the province of Shantung was suspended. A few months ago, however, the work was resumed and the enterprise of the Shantung Railroad company is the only railroad now building in China. The eastern part of the roadbed and about haif the survey of the entire line were completed before the Boxer troubles To-day the grading of the road and track laying are being pushed, and before very long the Shantung line will be the longest railroad in operation in the Empire.

It is expected that by May next year the road will be completed and in operation as far west as Weihsien, in the central part of Shantung. All the great land routes from the northern part of Shantung converge upon this large city, whose importance is enhanced by the fact that one of the large coal fields of the province only ten miles south of it. By the middle of next year it is expected that coal from these mines will be carried by rail to the port of Tsintau, the native port at the entrance to Kiao-chau Bay, the starting point of the railroad. This port is con-nected by steamer with Shanghai. Th Germans are bent upon opening the rich coal resources of Shantung, and with the advantage of steam carriage to the sea they expect to distribute a great deal of coal to coast towns both north and south

of Kiao-chau Bay. The building of the road from Weihslen to Tsingan-fu, the capital of Shantung, and its largest city, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This city is in the far western part of Shantung, near the Yellow River, in a very populous region. It is expected that the railroad will be most potent in extending Germany's influence throughout the whole of the rich province where it has obtained concessions.

## THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Its Importance in the New Army System -Its Needs.

The proper instruction of the officers of the army has constantly interested the Secretary of War, and now that many new officers are entering the service increased consideration is given to the subject. Special attention has lately been bestowed

on the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. which was visited by the Secretary in person accompanied by the Chief of Artillery, with view to determine its requirements. The report of the commandant, Col. F. L. Guenther, has just been issued, and after a brief outline of the courses now taught and the work accomplished since the reestab lishment of the school after the war with

Spain, refers to the needs of the school. In the first place, no instruction in submarine mining could be given because of the entire lack of appliances and facilities. This important subject, until recently in the hands of the Engineers, has been turned for the last class. It will, however, be furnished for the present class.

Another need of the first importance is a new library building. The present building is a light frame structure, subject to easy destruction by fire, imperfectly lighted, conveniences for consulting books quietly, since it is a single large room. It contains nearly 20,000 volumes, mostly of artillery literature, invaluable to the student officer, which could not be replaced in case it were

destroyed.

The Secretary of War has appointed a Board of Officers to determine what buildings are most needed, and this board is considering the advisability of constructing an entire new building for the school in place of the old improvised makeshifts, old buildings which never have been and cannot be made suitable for the purpose. The Artillery School has grown to be of importance with its annual class of fifty artillery officers and about two hundred and fifty electrician sergeants, and will soon rank with the great military schools of application of the world, provided Congress gives the proper encouragement to the efforts of the Secretary of War.

The commandant also lays great stress on another point, namely, the fact that when an officer is found deficient at the school, no penalty is now imposed it.

Lewton, who fell at San Nisteo while charging a Philippine stronghold across a rice field, who is now busiler of the First Battalion of Artillery. Kentucky State Goard. At the tender age of it years this boy was to the firing line and under fire. He went to the Philippines with his father and served a various commands math his father is death, a Descender, 1898. Incrediately upon his crival in Manila, and before his father was byten a command, I'vs hey went with Gen. present.

# A Species of Sport Which is Still Followed

in the Adtrondacks. UTICA, Oct. 21.-Competitive hunting is still indulged in in the southern Adirondacks. At a recent meeting in Boonville an organization of sportsmen was formed with the object of promoting the sport. The President of the organization is B. A. Capron, Secretary, J. Arch Bateman, and Treasurer, Dr. W. S. Seavey.
The seventy members of the organiza

tion are divided into two sides and Ed-ward Johnson and C. E. Thompson are the captains. The schedule of points this organization has arranged is as follows: Partridge, 10; woodcock, 10; crow, 50; black-bird, 15; hawk, 75; crane, 200; sparrow, 5; duck, 100; deer, 100; bear, 1,000; woodchuck, 100; gray squirrel, 50; black squirrel, red squirrel, 25; chipmunk, 15; kingfisher, 50; raves, 100; rabbit, 25; snipe, 5; hedgebog, 50; raves, 100; rabbit, 25; snipe, 5; hedgebog,

50: raven, 100: rabbit, 25, supe, 5, hedgend, 50: ravecon, 100

One hunt has been held this fall and the result was that a large number of birds and squirrels were secured. Chipmunks and squirrels suffered most Many partridges were shot also. The team under the captainty of Johnson scored 3,830 points.

points
This is the only part of the great forest of northern New York in which competitive hunting is followed to-day. Everywhere else the sportsmen have come to appreciate the fact that this kind of amuse-ment results in the wanton destruction of a very large number of wild birds and at-imals, the greater number of which are not only harmiess, but also of benefit in one way or another to the human rece

## ITALY'S WEATHER CANNON

BIG FUNNELS USED TO PROTECT VINEYARDS FROM HAIL.

Their Ability to Dissipate Storm Clouds Not Too High Up Proved -Thunderstorms Also Prevented by Them-Artillery Battles With Elements.

The traveller through the vineyard districts of Italy often comes across big funnel-shaped affairs that look like gigantic speaking trumpets set up on three legs, Some of them stand as high from the ground as the roof of an ordinary house, while others are only ten or fifteen feet in height, The largest could hold three or four men in their bell-shaped openings and have room to spare.

On the ordinary summer day these great megaphones are merely objects for the tourist to look at in wonder. Some of the smaller ones are 500 or 600 feet apart, while gaps of half a mile stretch between the larger. For a hundred miles hey loom up here and there.

When the clouds begin to gather in the direction where the Alps lift their white peaks, men may be seen hurrying to the funnels carrying rolls of something wrapped in paper under their arms. These rolls contain ammunition. As the clouds become heavier and blacker, a dull boom, like the discharge of a piece of heavy artillery in the distance, strikes the ear and a ring of smoke rises from one of the trumpets nearest the cloud bank. As the storm approaches more cannon are discharged until it seems as if a battery was engaged in a contest with the elements. It is truly a battle, but of a novel kind. The great tubes are called weather cannon, and are used to prevent thunder storms and heavy had storms from sweeping over the part of the country they are intended to protect.

If the cloud appears to be a small one, only part of the weather cannon are used, if a big storm comes up all are placed in service and discharged as rapidly as they can be loaded and fired. Even then the elements sometimes come off victorious, with the result that a mass of hall stones descends, cutting down the vines and other vegetation as if hewn with knives. In five minutes the work of a year may be desired. The weather cannon have been more or come heavier and blacker, a dull boom,

The weather cannon have been more or less in use about two years in northern Italy, as well as in parts of Spain and south-ern France. The idea originated in the French Republic, where wine makers near Marseilles discovered that the rapid dis-charge of a field piece tended to ward of hall storms.

The barrel is constructed of sheet iron The barrel is constructed of sheet iron about one-fourth of an inch in thickness at the top, the plates being closely riveted together. At the bottom the thickness of the barrel is about half an inch. The barrel is set in a steel framework, which contains the orifice for the cartridge. It is in the steel framework that the force of the explosion occurs, the barrel being used principally to form rings of gas and smoke, which are forced up by the explosion to a height of a thousand feet, if the wind currents are not too great

The steel framework and barrel is set upon a triped of cast iron. In the lower

The steel framework and barrel is set upon a tripod of east iron. In the lower part of the framework is an opening into which the cartridge can be pushed by hand, working like a breech-loading gun. The framework is really a mortar and is opened by means of a lever. After the cartridge is inserted, the mortar is closed and fastened by a set screw. Connected with the carriage is a percussion cap placed over an opening similar to the touchhole of an old-fashioned cannon. When it is to be discharged, the gunner simply strikes the cap with a small hammer. The load consists entirely of black powder which is sold to the peasants by the government.

of black powder which is sold to the peasants by the government.

When the cannon, is fired it forces the rings of gas and smoke upward at a very rapid rate, together with a column of heated air. It is supposed that their combined action, with the concussion, produces the effect, but just in what manner is yet to be determined. It has been demonstrated, however, that if the clouds are within 1,000 feet of the earth they can usually be prevented from discharging hail if the explosions begin as soon as they approach. explosions begin as soon as they approach The cannon vary in height from 11 fe The cannon vary in height from 11 feet to 32 feet, the smaller ones taking a charge of one-third of a pound of powder and the larger four pounds. The mouth of the barrel ranges from 2½ feet in diameter to 3½ feet. Of course the larger ones are much more effective and are supposed to protect a wider area of territory. Some of the cannon in use have prevented hail from falling on a vineyard two-thirds of a mile in length and one-third in width. Other places not thus protected were rulined by the same storm. At times they prevent any rainfall whatever, but in most cases what would be a heavy downpour of water or of hail is changed into fine rain.

For people who are afraid of thunder and lightning, the Italian cannon ought to be a great boon. The results in Italy and France show that discharges seem to scatter the electric boits, and if the clouds are near enough to the earth, this form of artillery overcomes the field pieces of the sky and averts the thunder claps. Above 1,000 feet the weather target seems to be beyond range, and so far no cannon has been invented which will successfully cope with the high storms.

As most of the damage is done by gatherings of clouds close to the earth, in the last two years the weather cannon have been the means of saving many a fine vineyard which otherwise would have been destroyed. For the benefit of the timorous who are to 32 feet, the smaller ones taking a chi

which otherwise would have been destroyed. For the benefit of the timorous who are afraid of thunderstorms, it may be said that a large gun can be purchased of the Italian makers at a cost of \$90. From this figure the price ranges to as low as \$10.

All the Fresh Water Lakes in the Islands Are to He Studied Thoroughly.

Few persons twenty years ago had heard of the word limnology. It was invented about that time as the name of a new kind of geographic research. Limnology has to do with the study of lakes, the sounding and mapping of their bottoms, the chemi-cal composition of their waters, the rain-fall of their drainage areas, the nature and distribution of their plants and animals and all other facts concerning lakes. It was maintained, for example, that the thorough knowledge desired of the forms of the earth's crust could never be gained until the facts concerning that portion of the crust which is hidden under the lake waters were revenled.

Dr. Hugh Robert Mill of England, in a recent address, made the first public au-nouncement of a scheme of geographical research on a national scale by private enterprise. Sir John Murray and Mr. Laurence Pullar have decided to complete the survey of all the fresh water lakes of the British islands. Sir John Murray, of course, will direct the scientific work, and Mr. Pullar has already made over to trustees a sum of money needed to carry out the researches in a thorough and comprehensive manner. All the lakes will be sounded and mapped as a preliminary

to complete investigation.

Five years, at least, will be required to make these observations and to incorporate them in memoirs, each of which porate them in memors, each of which will be a complete natural history of the lakes of one river basin. Sir John and Mr. Pullar are now seeking to engage four capable young men, a chemist, a geologist, a botanust and a zoologist, who when found a botanic and a salary sufficient to enable will receive a salary sufficient to enable them to give their whole time to the work, but not large enough to induce any one who has not the love of science at hear to take it up.

They will probably have no difficulty

in finding the men they need if only for the reason that association with Sir John Murray in these researches could not fail to be for any aspiring young man of science a training in scientific thought and methods such as even universities do not a fort